

THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 FORTH ST. N. W.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—238 E. Indiana Ave., Room 212.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00.

Daily only, three months, \$2.50.

Daily only, six months, \$4.50.

Daily only, one year, \$8.00.

Sunday only, one year, \$5.00.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails to

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a one-cent postage stamp on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-

age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

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House.

FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHITELEW REID, of New York.

He is a Switzer.

A man who gives his name as C. H. Lewis,

A. T. Stewart and E. E. Walker, and

representing himself as in the employ

of the Journal, is traveling through

southern Indiana obtaining favors from Repub-

licans on the strength of his alleged connection

with this paper. The man is a fraud. No person

of that name is or has been connected with the

Journal. Its only authorized traveling

agent at present is Mr. Smith King. The man

calling himself Lewis, Stewart and Walker is de-

scribed as of medium size, with full whiskers of

sandy hue, and about forty years of age.

"GENERAL" STEVENSON was not present

at the Washington reunion of old

soldiers, and he will not be at the Indi-

anapolis reunion next year, but he never

will be missed.

MR. ADLAI STEVENSON, Democratic

candidate for Vice-president, might

multiply himself indefinitely and save

traveling expenses by speaking his one

piece into a phonograph and committing it

to a trusty agent to be ground out to

order.

The Chicago Herald, which is enthu-

siastic in its support of the world's fair,

is violent, vicious and unreasoning in

its opposition to a protective tariff.

What would the world's fair amount to

but for the results of twenty-five years'

protection in this country?

THE Iowa State Register says: "Farm

laborers are very scarce in this county

and State. A considerable portion of

the hay crop has been lost through lack

of help to harvest it." The calamities

have been preaching that the people of

Iowa were starving and could get nei-

ther bread nor work.

THE New York World says that "in

view of its history for fifty years it can

never be said that New York is sure for

either party in advance of a presidential

election." This is commended to Demo-

cratic cross-roads politicians who are

predicting that the Democrats will carry

New York by 50,000 majority.

It is gratifying at the present time

to remember that George Ticknor Curtis

knows a great deal more about constitu-

tional law than he does about the tariff.

—Sentinel.

And it is worthy of remark that his

recent letter repudiating the Chicago

platform deals entirely with the constitu-

tional aspect of the question.

A COUNTRY merchant says: "Before

Congress in war times put a duty of 55

percent on crockery, I was paying \$199

for a crate of crockery. To-day, with

the duty not removed, I can buy it for

less than \$75. Wire nails, with a duty

of 4 cents a pound, are selling for 24

cents." A solid chunk of truth like this

is worth a car-load of theories.

ANARCHIST BERGMAN, in his speech

to the court, said his attempt to kill

Frick was in order to begin war against

the present condition of affairs, in which

the rich are growing richer and the poor

poorer. In sending Bergman to the pen-

itentiary the Pittsburgh court has de-

prived the Democratic party of a calami-

tous wailer of high degree. He sings the

same song that Bynum and the rest at-

tempt, and merely strikes another key.

THE Indiana Democrats who threaten

to ignore the decision of the Supreme

Court, should it decide the gerrymander

to be unconstitutional, should send for

Adlai Stevenson to help them. He

helped to defy the law when he was a

younger man, and would find himself

quite at home among the relics of the

Golden Circle. The same spirit that ex-

isted in that body animates the persons

who threaten to become law-breakers

again.

YOUR Uncle Isaac Gray visited Gray

Gables to assure Grover of his distin-

the city can furnish in the way of food, lodging, public halls, decorations, music and general hospitality, and everything must be done in liberal fashion. No time must be lost in mapping out a line of action that will enable the city to meet this large demand upon its resources creditably to itself and to the State.

A GROUNDED CLAIM.

The Sentinel is trying to manufacture popular opinion against the gerrymander suit by claiming that, if the apportionment acts of 1891 and 1895 are held unconstitutional, it will invalidate all the acts of the two Legislatures elected under them. The Journal showed that there is nothing whatever in this claim, because the persons thus elected were de facto members of the Legislature, and it is well-settled law that the official acts of de facto public officers are valid and binding. To this the Sentinel replies that, as the offices of State Senator and Representative are created by the apportionment act, they will cease to exist if that act is set aside, and there cannot be a de facto incumbent of an office that does not exist. In support of this position it quotes from a decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Norton vs. Shelby, 118 U. S. 425, to the effect that there can be no such thing as a de facto officer except where the office which he claims to fill legally exists; in other words, there cannot be a de facto official without a de jure office. That is undoubtedly good law, but it does not apply to the case in hand. In the case of Norton vs. Shelby the question before the court involved the validity of the acts of certain persons claiming to be Commissioners of Shelby county, Tennessee. That is an office created by an act of the Legislature, and the court held that as the law creating the office was invalid the office did not exist and there could be no de facto incumbent of it. That is true as to a statutory office, but the offices of Senator and Representative are not statutory offices. They are created by the Constitution, which fixes the number of members in each body, prescribes their term of office, their qualifications, etc. It also prescribes how these offices shall be filled. The apportionment law does not in any sense create the offices of Senator and Representative. It simply apportions or districts the State for the election of persons to fill those offices. If the apportionment law creates the offices it would be competent for the Legislature to increase the number of either house or change the qualifications of members. If they are statutory offices it would be competent for the Legislature to say that a Senator or Representative need not have resided in the State more than one year before his election, or that a Senator need not be more than twenty-one years old. But the Legislature cannot do this, nor touch the offices in any way. It can only apportion the State for the election of persons to fill them, and that apportionment must be in conformity with the constitutional requirement. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in Norton vs. Shelby County applies only to statutory offices, and does not touch the case in hand.

The claim that holding the apportionment act unconstitutional would invalidate the acts of the Legislature elected under it is intended to alarm the people by creating the impression that the suit involves revolutionary consequences. It cannot be intended to affect the court, because the Sentinel knows, or could easily learn if it wished to be informed on the subject, that there is nothing whatever in the claim. It is hoped to make political capital by creating the impression that Republicans are willing to bring about political chaos in order to get rid of the gerrymander. Nobody need have any fears. There is no danger of chaos. All that is necessary is to obey the law as it shall be expounded by the Supreme Court of the State, which, in this case, will be the court of last resort. The claim that a decision against the gerrymander would invalidate the acts of the Legislature elected under it is absurd.

FOREIGN TESTIMONY AS TO THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

It is a noteworthy fact that while free-trade papers and orators in this country are trying to convince the people that the McKinley law is a dreadful failure and is ruining the business of the country, foreign papers are reluctantly admitting that it is operating all too advantageously in favor of American interests. From the way they talk they would give a good deal if the assertions of American free-traders were true. Thus the London Morning Post, of Aug. 20, says:

On Saturday several additional proprietors connected with the Welsh tin-plate trade closed their works, in consequence of the depression in the British trade caused by the operations of the McKinley tariff act. The mills are stopped at about sixty-four tin-plate-works in South Wales, and it is estimated that upward of ten thousand workmen are thrown out of employment. A large number of operatives, with their families, sailed on Saturday for the United States, where new mills are now being erected by Welsh proprietors.

It is cruel for an English paper to blurt out the truth like this. The statement of the Post, which, by the way, is a leading paper in London, virtually gives the lie to all the assertions of American free-traders in regard to the growth and prospects of the tin-plate industry in this country. It is a candid admission from an unfriendly witness that the McKinley law is working strongly in favor of American interests.

Further testimony of the same kind appears in an editorial in the South District Advertiser, published at Manchester, England. After referring to the evidence that the McKinley law, so far from injuring, has actually benefited this country, the Advertiser says, "But, while America is improved rather than impoverished, the McKinley tariff has told most disastrously on some of our manufacturing industries." It then describes the rapid decline of the alpaca trade in England. It says:

A melancholy change has taken place within the past two years. The business has suddenly and rapidly declined, and now the winding up of the great enterprise is published. The McKinley tariff has killed the alpaca trade. There is still a great demand in the United States for the material manufactured at Saltaire, but the new tariff shuts it out. Under the protection of that tariff, moreover, factories have been established, which are already producing the goods nearly, if not quite, as cheaply as they can be produced here.

Here is another admission that the McKinley law is working in favor of American interests. And so it is all along the line. While American free-traders are wildly vociferating that the McKinley law is ruining the country English editors and manufacturers are frankly admitting that it is damaging British and building up American trade. In the bottom of their hearts they must have great contempt for American free-traders, who are showing themselves either utterly ignorant of the operation of the law or viciously opposed to American interests.

VICTIMS OF UNDESERVED CENSURE.

There is apt to be a feeling in American minds of something like personal resentment toward the immigrants who have brought cholera to these shores. It is difficult to separate the act from the intention, and the unfortunate strangers are looked upon with a degree of dislike, as if they were willfully responsible for the danger that threatens the public. These steerage passengers have by no means the same measure of sympathy extended to them in their enforced isolation that is given to the travelers who enjoyed first-class accommodations. This feeling is not just. It is true, doubtless, that some of these immigrants are not desirable acquisitions to the population under any circumstances, but, on the other hand, many others are as likely to make good Americans if given the opportunity as any who have come before them. In either case they left their old homes with the laudable purpose of bettering their condition and with high hopes, and were not aware that they were bringing cholera germs with them. Not all of them are filthy, or diseased, or degraded, except as the close contact and poor accommodations on the crowded ships may make them so. Some, no doubt, on every vessel are of tasteless surroundings, and are only forced to take passage in that way from lack of funds to secure first-class luxuries. But, to whatever class they belong, they are innocent enough of ill intent, and are themselves the chief sufferers from the conditions that make a quarantine necessary. Wherever they are, detained on shipboard or in camp, and filled with uncertainty and dread, these unhappy strangers in a strange land are entitled to much pity and sympathy.

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TRAINMEN, express-messengers and postal clerks formed the greater number of victims of the two railroad disasters reported yesterday, four clerks being killed and three injured. In case of accident trainmen, of course, are most exposed to danger, but whether the two other classes suffer more risks than passengers, or not, where the chances of any given train are concerned, the fact that they are constantly on the road, and therefore encounter more frequent perils, makes their occupation a hazardous one. Persons wise in statistics sometimes assert that a comparison of casualties shows that travelers on railroads undergo no more perils than those who remain at home. This may be true, but the fact that in nearly every railway collision a postal clerk is a sufferer has a tendency to convince the stay-at-homes that they are safest. The truth is that the services of these hard-worked, none-too-well-paid government employees are not fairly appreciated by the public which profits by their labors. Undeterred by the risks of their calling they have made the mail service a nearly perfect system, and the people owe them a debt of thanks for their work and of sympathy for the dangers they encounter in performing it.

A LETTER is published from George Ticknor Curtis, the eminent writer on constitutional law, and a life-long Democrat, in which he repudiates the declaration of the Democratic platform on the tariff question. He says he has no pecuniary interest in manufacturers, "but I know what protection has done and is doing for this country. If it operates for the benefit of the few, I am not one of that few. I am one of the many; one of the great majority benefited by it, including those who denounce it for the sake of obtaining political power." As to the declaration of the Democratic platform that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, Mr. Curtis says:

The greater part of my long life has been passed in the study of American political history and constitutional law. If I cannot claim to be an authority on such subjects, I can point out to others the true source from which I derive my interpretations of the Constitution. Those sources are not to be found in recent congressional speeches, whether made by members of one party or another. They are to be found in the interpretations given to the Constitution by the First Congress, by Washington's administration, and by the succeeding administrations of Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams and Jackson.

Mr. Curtis promises to amplify these views in a letter which will be published somewhat later.

WHEN Jenkins, the New York health officer, issued his "defi" to the national government, it was plain to the country that he had more self-conceit than sense. As time goes on he proves himself to be incompetent as well as consequential. If the New York government were conducted for the good of the people he would be retired in short order, but, being a Tammany man, he will be kept in place at the risk of the public welfare. Tammanyism has been called a local evil, but in this case its corrupt methods have a far-reaching effect.

DEMOCRATIC papers have been trying to make a point in favor of the tax law out of the fact that in a number of Democratic counties the levy for local purposes was considerably reduced. This was done in accordance with instructions from Democratic headquarters, and without regard to what the effect on the revenue might be. In some counties the effect has already become apparent in an increase in the county debt, it having become necessary to borrow to eke out the insufficient revenue, while in other counties it will soon become apparent in an increase of taxes. The

Monticello Herald calls attention to the fact that in that county, White, the township levy for 1893 shows an average increase of 19 cents on the \$100 over 1892, while the county levy shows an increase of 10 cents and the bond levy of 1 cent, making a total increase in the local levy for 1893 over that of 1892 of 20 cents on the \$100. It is probable that a similar state of affairs exists in other counties. The full effect of the tax law will not be felt till 1893. The reduction of the local levy in Democratic counties last year was a shallow piece of political juggling, the reaction of which will be felt next year.

GOVERNOR FLOWER is not such a fool as most of the New York politicians who helped put him into office thought he was. He is reported as saying that he has no intention of removing Statistician Peck before election. He thinks Democrats have made a mistake in attacking Peck, and declines to assist in giving him and his damaging figures further prominence. Flower's head appears to be more level than Harry's.

The following correspondence appears in the Kokomo Gazette-Tribune:

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 14, 1892.
Messrs. Norton Bros., Tin-plate-makers, Chicago, Ill.:
Gentlemen—The New York Press's recent Pocket Cyclopaedia of protection quotes your letter to Major McKinley, in 1891, in which you named prices on tin cans, as follows:
September, 1890—No. 2, \$3.15 to \$3.25 a hundred; No. 2 cans have been sold very largely during the present year at as low as \$2 per 100, and No. 3 as low as \$2.45, but September being the season for tin-canning, there is an unusual demand for No. 2 cans, which makes the price somewhat higher than it would otherwise be. Yours very truly,
J. A. KAUFZ.

Following is the reply:
CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1892.
J. A. KAUFZ, Kokomo, Ind.:
Dear Sir—Replying to your valued favor of the 14th inst., would state that we are selling No. 2 cans at \$2.25 per 100 and No. 3 cans at \$2.30 per 100. No. 2 cans have been sold very largely during the present year at as low as \$2 per 100, and No. 3 as low as \$2.45, but September being the season for tin-canning, there is an unusual demand for No. 2 cans, which makes the price somewhat higher than it would otherwise be. Yours very truly,
J. A. KAUFZ.

This shows that if any person is paying more for tin-plate now than he did one or two years ago, it is because he is not posted in the markets and does not know how to buy. The fact is there has been a steady decline in the price of tin-plate for two years past, and the Journal predicts a much greater decline during the next two years.

THE Washington Post has redeemed the press of the national capital from the reputation it has so long borne of being colorless and "slow." Under its present management the Post has developed into a newspaper in the best sense of the word; its editorial opinions are strong and forcibly expressed, and in enterprise it rivals the metropolitan papers with which it comes in competition. Its special number of Tuesday, in honor of the Grand Army, is creditable to the editors and publishers, not only as their tribute of welcome to the city's guests, but as a bit of newspaper work. Copies of this issue will doubtless be long preserved by the visitors as a souvenir of the encampment of '92.

THE Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnati, tells of a lady who visited that office to subscribe for the paper, saying that as a mother of growing boys and girls she could no longer allow a daily secular paper to come into her house. There are papers and papers. Some are published in Cincinnati, and some of a very respectable moral character, fit to enter any household, are published elsewhere. The Advocate should have recommended the Indianapolis Journal.

MR. CHARLES T. YERKES, the street railroad magnate of Chicago, has just returned from a trip through Europe. Speaking of a subject he understands, he says, "I find there is no comparison between the street railways of Europe and this country. The transportation facilities of either side are away behind the splendid service furnished the people in the large cities of the United States."

A VETERAN at Columbus, Ohio, who was a member of the grand jury, left without permission of the court and went to the Grand Army encampment at Washington, delaying the court at an expense to the city of about \$100 a day. As he probably got more than that amount of satisfaction out of the trip the account ought to be squared.

THE Rev. Dr. Talmage, who has just returned from a visit to Russia, reports that an immense amount of relief had been distributed among the famine sufferers. Of the czar, he says: "Instead of being the tyrant he is represented, he is genial, artless and sympathetic. I think he is more interested in religion than politics." He must have some very wicked partners.

PERHAPS no other event has ever occurred on this planet that gave the drum major as good an opportunity to display his functions as the recent great parade of veterans in Washington. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them and as for poses and attitudes Delaarte would not have been a circumstance.

A MAN and woman whose united ages amount to 182 years were married down in Enterprise, Ky., the other day. This seems to show that enterprise does not belong to youth.

THE STATE PRESS.

THE gerrymander must go, and the rights of the people of the State be respected by even Democratic legislatures.—Elkhart Review.

THE Democratic party is the only party that ever found it necessary to disparage and destroy American industry, in order to find an excuse for its own existence.—Winchester Herald.

If the farmer were to return to the "golden era," when calves sold at a shilling a yard and eggs at 4 cents a dozen, he can do so by voting the free-trade party into power.—Muncie Times.

CLEVELAND got one good trouncing four years ago, but his running mate, Stevenson, has had three good lickings at the polls. It is a good thing to select candidates that are sure to get the worst of it.—Muncie Times.

THE Democrats are not to blame for feeling badly over the figures in the Peck report, but it is foolish for them to suppose that they can help the matter by persecuting the man who gave the information.—Shelbyville Republican.

THERE is some compensation in this close application of Mr. Cleveland's money to the work of the Democratic national convention—it has dried up the stream of silly letters which the candidate was pouring out to keep himself before the public.—Brookville American.

If to stimulate American industry, give motive to American enterprise, add to American wealth, and advocate American doctrine and support for our own citizens against the world—if that is favoring special interests, then, indeed, does protection do so.—Richmond Palladium.

THE Commissioner of Labor Statistics in Minnesota has found out that the foreclosures of farm-mortgages in twenty-two counties in that State in 1891 are less than

one-fourth as numerous as in 1881. It will not be in order for the democracy to prove him a liar.—Richmond Telegram.

YESTERDAY a caller at this office exhibited a ten-dollar bill issued by the Citizens' Bank at Gosport, Ind., July 1, 1887. The note was worth \$10 when taken by the present owner, but before he had occasion to use it it was worthless. This is the kind of money demanded by the Democratic platform.—Princeton Clarion.

No Danger of Revolution.

Lafayette Courier.

The action to test the constitutionality of the gerrymander is not in the nature of a revolution, but is aimed to check the further operations of a conspiracy that will sooner or later bring about a condition worse than chaos, unless its career is soon checked by the mandates of law. Republicans and members of all other parties opposed to Democratic disfranchising methods need not be alarmed at cries of "revolution." The only revolution in prospect is a peaceful one that will restore to the people the rights that have been taken from them by law. The Democratic dynasty that is hardly entitled to more honorable designation than that of mob. If the people, who are interested in the constitution, and they represent the large majority and the best elements of citizenship, will stand firm in the light for their rights under the law, there will be no violent revolution and no condition of chaos. The Democrats have a bad cause and they are well aware of their weakness. Their case will not stand a legal test, and public opinion will soon crush out any hope of their detaining in which they may feel disposed to engage under the leadership of reckless partisans who have only personal interests at stake.

The McKinley Tariff and Tin.

Crawfordsville Journal.

Two years ago the Democracy said the people of Indiana could not make tin-plate. The Republican party said we could make it. Two years ago the Democratic party said the price of tinware would be increased. The Republican party said it would not. Now, at the end of two years, since the tin tariff was placed on foreign tin-plate, the Republican party is willing to face its former declarations and go before the people without hedging and trying to avoid the point. Now the Democracy says that the discovery of gas in the region of Elwood was the cause of the tin-plate factories there. What cause will the Democracy give for the starting of tin-plate factories in other parts of the State? Have no gas? Gas was discovered in Indiana seven years ago, and what cause will the Democracy give for the starting of tin-plate factories in other parts of the State? The tariff was placed on foreign tin and not before?

The Democratic Plan.

Huntington Herald.

"The only way to abolish private property in land is by the way of taxation." We quote from page 61 of "Protection or Free Trade," a book printed in the Congressional Record as a Democratic speech, at public expense, and now being mailed by thousands as a Democratic free-trade document. Farmers are advised to quietly put this together with the new Democratic Indiana tax law and soberly meditate between now and November.

Also please consider the following, from the Indianapolis Sentinel (State Democratic organ) of 1890: "The prospect is that taxes, at least for State and local purposes, will, in the near future, be laid upon land."

It doesn't seem to need much argument to show where the Democratic party is going.

A Speaking Campaign.

Anderson Times.

It has been four years since there was a speaking campaign by the Republicans of Madison county. Two years ago it was a still hunt, and the result was not satisfactory. This year the Republicans are going out with their arguments, and allowing the Democrats